

# The Herald and News.

NEWBERRY, S. C. FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1917.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR.

VOLUME LIV., NUMBER 40.

## WILL SOUTH CAROLINA HAVE A THIRD REGIMENT?

The Order Comes From Washington For a Third Regiment—Gov. Manning Has Said We Would Not Have Another Regiment.

Charleston American.

Columbia, May 23.—Notwithstanding the decision of Gov. Manning, twice announced—on May 7 and on May 14—against the organization of a third regiment of infantry for South Carolina, press dispatches from Washington, published this morning, giving the plans for the enlargement of the National Guard organizations, include such a regiment for South Carolina, which would give those who have urged the formation of the third regiment as not only a privilege which the State had, but a right under the national defense act of June 3, 1916.

Gov. Manning himself, in announcing his decision not to organize a third regiment, pointed out its advantages. "I have had under consideration for some time the organization of a third regiment of infantry and three troops of cavalry," he said on May 14. "It was my desire to organize them," he continued, "in order to allow those who volunteer, or who are called into the service, to serve in State organizations under their own officers. I had postponed final decision until I could be fully advised by the war department of the conditions which would be imposed. These conditions recently received, force me to the conclusion that it will be impractical, if not impossible, to meet the requirements."

It was pointed out in this correspondence at the time that the published plans of the war department included a third regiment of infantry for this State, and the statement has been verified by the announcement published this morning that South Carolina will be called upon for the following additional National Guard troops: One regiment infantry, three troops cavalry, one regiment field artillery, two companies of engineers, one outpost company, signal corps.

These National Guard troops will be in addition to the present units recruited to full war strength.

Thus South Carolina has the opportunity for a brigade, commanded by her own officers.

A regiment of infantry, at war strength, is composed of 2,053 men and officers. The reserve battalion which will be formed for each regiment comprises 623 men and officers. A regiment of field artillery is composed of 897 men and officers. The three additional troops of cavalry, with the Charleston Light Dragoons, will give a squadron of cavalry, and the two companies of engineers (which are now being formed), with the Johnson engineers, will give a battalion of engineers.

It will be recalled at the meeting of the reform faction of the Democratic party held here last week, the formation of a third regiment of infantry for the State was advocated.

The State's Quota

South Carolina's quota of a first 500,000 men to be raised under the army bill will be about .0137 per cent. of the entire number, or a total of 6,850, approximately, according to census figures which have been published, to the effect that there are about 10,000,000 men of military age in the United States, of which number South Carolina has about 137,000. The act provides that "quotas for the several States, territories and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the be given to any State, territory, district or subdivision thereof, for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April 1, 1917, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States from any such State, territory, district, or subdivision, either as members of the regular army or the National Guard."

Plans are being perfected in every detail for the registration of men of military age on June 5. It was again emphasized here today that under the regulations members of the National Guard not in the federal service as yet must also register. The act of congress specifically requires "that all male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the president; and upon proclamation by the president or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy, and the National Guard and naval militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the president or by his direction; and any person who shall wilfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the district court of the United States

## CYCLONE AND HAIL DESTROY CROPS AND RAISE HOUSES

Hail Destroys Crops and Gardens—No Lives Lost—Rain General Over County.

With the appearance of a ball of fire a little whirlwind arose in the vacant field of the Waldrop place now owned by Mr. J. S. Ruff near Deadfall, on Tuesday afternoon and soon gathered the strength of a cyclone and laid waste houses and trees in its path. It was not wide but went several miles before it spent its force or rose from the ground and was dissipated in the air.

The first building struck was on the Frank Moon place now owned by Mr. J. H. Wicker. There was a family of 11 negroes living in this house. The house was completely demolished but only five of the occupants were injured, none seriously. The negro's name is Tom Neal. Two other houses on the place were completely torn to pieces and three others damaged more or less.

It also struck the Fred Long place and took off part of the roof on the house and blew down the shop and another building. On Mrs. Rebecca Paysinger's place it blew down the storehouse and a new barn. On Mr. James R. Davidson's place it struck an unoccupied house and tore it all to pieces and tore the shop all to pieces and struck another occupied house and took it off the pillars. At Mr. A. B. Cromer's place it took two barns and one negro house occupied, tearing it all to pieces. In this house there were seven negroes, and none was hurt except one negro woman who was slightly injured. A little further on it struck the place of Mr. Turner Hipp, the old Whitman place, and took a cotton house off its pillars and jumped over a barn less than 50 yards away and struck his dwelling house and twisted it off its pillars. A negro occupied this house but at the time there was no one in the house.

Mr. A. B. Cromer found a disc harrow which had been taken up and carried some 100 yards and was standing on end unharmed.

Mr. John Cousins said that he and his wife were in the kitchen and she remarked that there was a fire somewhere near and in a second the wind or cyclone hurried through the open field in front of his house but no damage was done in his immediate community and the storm passed on.

It is fortunate that no further damage resulted from this wind. There was a good rain but no hail to do any damage. At least along the track of the cyclone. It passed along near Mr. J. F. Stephens' place but did not find any buildings in its track and very few trees.

There was hail in various sections of the county but the only damage reported from the hail is in the Trinity and Smyrna section of the county in No. 6 township. The storm came from the northwest and hit the county this side of Chappells. Corn, cotton and gardens were badly damaged, the worst sufferers being Mr. Henry Longshore, Mr. Henry D. Booser, Mr. R. M. Martin, Mr. Clarence Waldrop, Mr. Marcus Hendrix, Mr. H. B. Hendrix, Mr. M. B. Hendrix, Mr. J. R. Hendrix, and Mr. Sam DeHart, whose crops and gardens were practically ruined. A good deal of timber was blown down, but the rain in the Bush River section was rather light.

There were two storms, the one as described above and the hail storm mentioned, and in other sections of the county some hail is reported, but no serious damage done so far as we have been able to learn. The rain was pretty general over the county though in some places more than others.

In the town we had a good rain and some wind and some intermissions in the light, a part of the time in the dark, and then light, though at no time was the darkness very long. And no damage was done, but a great deal of good by the rainfall.

Special Services in A. R. P. Church. Preaching services will be held in the A. R. P. Church Friday evening at 8:15, Saturday morning at 11, and the holy communion will be observed in connection with the morning service on Sabbath. The Rev. J. M. White of Prosperity will preach in all of the services.

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Meeting John M. Kinard Camp. The John M. Kinard camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet at Commercial bank of Newberry Friday afternoon, May 25, at 5 o'clock sharp. A full attendance is requested as delegates will be elected to reunion at Washington.

W. F. Ewart, Commander.

L. A. Rooser, Adjutant.

having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered," etc. "Between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive," means, according to the act, "that persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their 21st birthday and who shall not have attained their 31st birthday on or before the day set for the registration."

## VETERANS TO GET REUNION PASSES

Adjutants to Designate Beneficiaries. Commission Appeals for Confederate Heroes.

The State, 24th.

Strenuous effort is being made by the railroad commission and the three trunk lines of railroad in the State to enable as many of the Confederate veterans as possible to attend the grand reunion in Washington early next month. In responding to an appeal from John G. Richards, chairman of the commission, offer is made by W. H. Tayloe, passenger traffic manager of the Southern system, to give free transportation to a veteran "here and there" from each camp, upon request from the adjutant of the camp that a pass be provided for the indigent veteran. Rates obtaining for the reunion are slightly in excess of 1 cent a mile, but many of the veterans are unable to provide even this small amount. The correspondence between Mr. Richards and Mr. Tayloe follows:

"In behalf of the South Carolina railroad commission I want to make an appeal to you to so arrange that the few remaining Confederate veterans may be permitted to attend the reunion that is soon to be held at the national capital. We are aware of the fact that you have already offered very much reduced rates for the general public and from Washington upon the occasion of this reunion, for which we desire to heartily commend you.

"The Confederate veteran is of the highest type of our Southern chivalry, and his indomitable energy and devoted patriotism have been the main forces that have reclaimed and made of the South today one of the greatest sections of our reunited nation. This is true, as you will readily admit, from any viewpoint we wish to approach it. Many of these veterans have never had the opportunity of visiting their national capital, and we must realize that this will be the last reunion that many of them will be invited to attend. Their ranks are growing thinner and thinner each year, and very soon there will be none of them left for us to honor—nothing but a memory. The South Carolina commission feels that when this question is once presented to you in its true light you will be moved to use your utmost endeavor to afford these patriots an opportunity that may never come again—an opportunity that we feel sure that every one of them, from the humblest to the greatest, is anxious to take advantage of.

"We feel that it is particularly fitting that this reunion should be held at our national capital at this time. It affords an opportunity as nothing else could do to prove to the world that we are truly a reunited people.

"It must not be forgotten that while the rate offered by the railroads of the country is very low as compared with the regular rate, still there are many of these old veterans who are absolutely unable to raise the money necessary to purchase a ticket, and for this reason, coupled with the others which I have suggested, we are impelled to appeal to your patriotism and hope that you will not allow this opportunity to pass without paying this so much deserved tribute to these great patriots of the nation."

Mr. Tayloe's reply reads:

"As explained to you in Columbia Wednesday, May 16, the Southern Railway system, along with all the other lines in the South, have made rate to Washington for the Confederate veterans' reunion on basis of 1 cent per mile traveled, plus the actual charge for handling the trains across the Potomac river bridge into and out of terminal station at Washington. This rate of 1 cent per mile for the Confederate veterans is the lowest rate made for any meeting anywhere, and is lower by almost half than the lines in the North make for meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic. This extremely low rate is made because the railroads appreciate that very many of the veterans are poor men, and who represent a sentiment which we all revere.

"The interstate laws require us to make these rates open to the public, and not only the veterans but who ever else that may see fit to travel at that time can take advantage of them, and many people take advantage of these very low rates to make business trips who would otherwise pay the customary commercial rate. The interstate laws, as you know, will not permit us to discriminate as between points at the same time, under like conditions, and we could not legally make one rate for the Confederate veterans or any other party of people and not make the same rate open to the public generally. You are of course familiar with the interstate commerce commission laws, which are exacting, both in the matter of dollars and cents, and in the matter of so-called 'discrimination.' These laws not only bind the railroads, but are likewise binding on the public.

"The only thing we can do—and this we will gladly do—is to give a pass here and there to an indigent veteran when requested by the commander of the camp to which he belongs, properly certifying that the

## FINAL MEETING TO ORGANIZE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The meeting held last Friday to organize a business league for Newberry was adjourned to Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock to determine whether or not the men of this community really wanted a business organization and if they did would they support it. It is the purpose to know that enough money is in sight to operate for one year before undertaking the job. Such an organization can not be operated successfully without money and there is no use to begin until the money is guaranteed.

Those interested are requested to meet this (Friday) afternoon at the court house at 6 o'clock to determine if the town and the county shall have such an organization. Be on hand promptly.

Immediately after this meeting the guarantors of the chautauqua are requested to meet at the same place for the purpose of organizing the chautauqua and attending to such other matters as may come before the guarantors.

## Brought Back \$500.

The following was written for Tuesday's paper but got crowded out:

The Newberry firemen brought back more money from the tournament, even if they didn't win the grand prize, which they just did miss. The Herald and News said they went with the intention of returning with the money. The prizes they won were as follows: Grand hose wagon race, second prize, \$125; prize winners' race, first prize, \$75; hand reel race, second prize, \$75; grab hand reel race, second prize, \$25. It will thus be seen that they got second in every race but two, getting first prize in one of them and coming "darned" near getting first in the big race. This is just splendid. It is remarkable, considering the fact that the Newberry boys practice very little, always waiting until a few days of the tournament to take any practice at all. These are the boys who did the work: Messrs. W. J. Swittenberg, T. P. Wicker, J. A. Peterson, R. L. Burton, H. D. Adams, Pete Rooser, David Caldwell, Silas Klettner, Walter Cameron and Ned Purcell. We mustn't forget Driver Malcolm Lesesne and old Joe, the horse.

## TYLERSVILLE YOUTH SHOT BY COMPANION

Laurens, May 21.—Joseph Donnan, the 12 year old son of J. W. Donnan, a well known citizen of the Tylersville section, was accidentally shot and killed this afternoon by Hildred Hill, 10 year old son of B. B. Hill of this city. The tragedy occurred at Yarborough's mill on Enoree river, where several families had assembled for a little picnic and fish fry. After shooting at some ducks up the river, using a small rifle, the two lads went back to headquarters for some cartridges. On the return trip the accident occurred as they were passing over the bridge. The bullet entered the neck in front and came out above the ear, causing death within 15 minutes.—The State.

Mr. Donnan's family have friends in Newberry who sympathize deeply with them in the heavy sorrow that has come to them.

## "Buy a Liberty Loan Bond Today."

man to whom the pass is issued is indigent and entitled to travel free under the law. Mr. McGee, assistant general passenger agent at Columbia, will explain to you in as much detail as you desire just what this means. I talked with him in Columbia on May 16 about this and he told me that he was arranging to make a request for several passes for indigent veterans of the Confederate home at Columbia upon the request of the manager of the home. That is, there are probably two or three of these old gentlemen in the home who are well enough to make the trip and their associates want them to do so, in which case we will gladly send the passes. The same applies not only at the soldiers home but at other camps throughout the State. In one case I have in mind a Confederate camp wants to take an old negro along to wait on them, this old negro having been a servant to one of the members of the camp during the war. He is indigent and we can furnish him a pass under the law. The members of the camp want to take him, and we want to gratify them to that end, and will do so.

"All of these things, along with other conditions surrounding the reunion were explained to you by me in your office on May 16, and which, after being further explained by Mr. McGee, will I am sure, make the situation clear to you, and trust you will understand that our railroad people in the South are doing all that is possible to help the veterans, and for the success of their reunion at Washington next month."

W. J. Craig, passenger traffic manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, and C. B. Ryan, general passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line, have also indicated for their lines a desire to aid in any way possible in the movement of Confederate veterans to this reunion at Washington.

## THOUSANDS OF HOMELESS PEOPLE CARED FOR

Coffee and Rolls Provided Through Charitable Organizations for Hungry Ones.

Atlanta, May 21.—The great fire had swept no more than a few blocks before relief measures on a large scale were undertaken by the local Red Cross and the Associated Charities, who joined forces with headquarters at the Auditorium armory. Other societies and hundreds of private individuals joined in and it was thought that every person could be housed during the night.

Food at the Auditorium armory was provided for 5,000 people, both whites and negroes being cared for. Army trucks, express wagons and trucks and private automobiles were pressed into service to handle the foodstuffs. Coffee and rolls for each person was decided upon for supper and breakfast tomorrow.

## To Feed the Hungry.

"We're going to feed everybody who is hungry," said Joseph C. Logan, chairman of the civilian relief committee of the local chapter of the Red Cross, explaining why it had been decided that the food provided should be of the simplest character. Few people called at headquarters for food early in the night, but large quantities of it were sent to soldiers, police and firemen who worked incessantly in the wide district that surrounded the pathway of the fire.

## Many Children.

At the Auditorium armory small cots were in the arena and preparations were made to house people in other parts of the immense building. Among the destitute cared for at the Auditorium armory were a hundred or more children from the Home of the Friendless. The building is on the edge of the fire swept zone and late today the children were hastily removed. They got more than coffee and rolls, however, because the head nurse prepared their supper, even to milk for the babies, and the children, their supper, clothes, nurses and what could be taken from the building were bundled into huge trucks and rushed to safety.

## Relief for Negroes.

Scores of negro houses were swept away by the flames and many of the former occupants were left destitute, many having no money to buy anything. Relief for the negroes was carried out on the same scale as that for whites. The large building of the negro Odd Fellows was filled with cots and negro churches responding to the call from the Red Cross and Associated Charities threw open their doors to negro sleepers. Many negroes were housed in other negro homes.

The idea of individuals caring for others less fortunate than themselves spread over the entire city late in the day, when an afternoon paper issued an appeal for homes for those whose houses had burned. Hundreds telephoned the newspaper office, which became a clearing house for the homeless and the homes open to them. Headquarters at the Auditorium armory also placed hundreds more and telephones there were kept busy.

## Householders Driven Out.

The number of homeless during the night was made even greater than in proportion to the houses burned, for soldiers had formed a wide zone about the burned area and drove householders into the street before it got so dark that nothing could be done without confusion.

On vacant blocks anywhere within a mile or more of the fire zone thousands of dollars worth of furniture, from that of a poor negro tenant to a wealthy landowner's lay piled in indescribable confusion and on one lot that since war times has housed every circus that came to Atlanta, a huge circus tent was erected. It covered more than furniture, for many people slept on their belongings, guarding them and finding shelter that was unexpected. The small number of casualties reported tonight were regarded by Red Cross and charity workers as one of the most unusual features of the immense fire. Some 60 persons had been accounted for as having been taken to hospitals as a result of the fire.

## Only One Death.

Only one death was reported, that of Miss Bessie Hodges, who died of shock. Many of those taken to hospitals were suffering from shock, from heat prostration or minor injuries, often received in moving out of household effects.

The wide area in the sweep of the flames was a scene of almost indescribable confusion. The flames moved in some instances as steadily as a man could walk, but ever the householders kept ahead of its march and in this way no one as far as is known was trapped in a burning house.

Work of the Guardsmen and the men who are candidates for officers' places in the new army that is to fight Germany was held to be responsible for saving hundreds of injuries as darkness added to the confusion. Lacerations, bruises, fainting spells, bad cuts from a broken binder around a trunk, strains from moving heavy furniture, shock and heat prostrations were the descriptions applied at the

## ON TO RICHMOND FOR THE REUNION

The larger portion of veterans of Newberry county intending to attend the reunion of the Confederate veterans in Washington, D. C., June 4-8, having expressed a desire to be present on the opening day, it has been decided that the start will be made from Newberry on Sunday, June 3, at 12:15 p. m., over the Southern. A Pullman coach will be at the station on that day for those who leave from Newberry. The party will go by way of Columbia, where they will be joined by others from different parts of the State, and they will arrive in Washington Monday morning, the 4th, at 7 o'clock.

The fare for the round trip will be \$10.65. Sleeper will be extra if one travels that way—\$3 for lower berth; \$2.40 for upper.

Persons who do not care to start on Sunday can find the same accommodations on Monday, the 4th.

It is hoped that Newberry will send a large delegation of veterans and of others to this reunion at the capital of a reunited country.

M. M. Buford.

## TO THE REUNION.

Veterans of Newberry Will Travel in Through Car to the Reunion, Washington, D. C.

For the accommodation of veterans, sons of veterans and their friends who desire to attend the United Confederate Veterans' reunion, Washington, D. C., the Southern railway will provide a through Pullman sleeping car to start from Newberry at 12:15 noon, Sunday, June 3, arriving Washington 7 o'clock Monday morning, via Columbia.

This arrangement has been made after conferring with prominent veterans of Newberry, among whom are Messrs. M. M. Buford and W. Y. Fair and John M. Kinard, representing the Sons of Veterans, and is thought that this will be the most satisfactory as well as the most comfortable way to make the trip. While the reunion does not begin until Tuesday morning, June 5, it is thought best for the veterans to arrive in Washington on Monday in order to get located and rested up before the rush begins which will doubtless take place on Tuesday morning.

The round trip fare from Newberry is \$10.65 and the Pullman fare for lower berth is \$3, upper berth \$2.40 and two people may occupy one berth without additional cost if so desired.

Call on your nearest ticket agent for tickets and Pullman accommodations desired as early as possible so that he can arrange to take good care of the party, or apply to S. H. McLean, division passenger agent, Southern railway system, Columbia, S. C.

## COMMENCEMENT AT SUMMERLAND THE 25TH TO THE 29TH

The Herald and News acknowledges an invitation from Miss Annette Long to the commencement at Summerland college from the 25th to the 29th. The following is the commencement program:

Friday, May 25, 8:30, expression recital.

Sunday, May 27, 11:00 a. m.—Commencement sermon by the Rev. J. Henry Harms, D. D., president of Newberry college; 8:30 p. m., address before the missionary society by the Rev. Charles J. Shealy, Prosperity, S. C.

Monday, May 28, 10:00 a. m.—Meeting of board of trustees; 4:30 p. m., art and domestic science exhibit; 8:30 p. m., annual concert; 10:30 p. m., art and domestic science exhibit.

Tuesday, May 29, 10:00 a. m.—Graduating exercises; address by the Rev. J. C. Seegers, D. D., professor of practical theology; announcements and awarding of medals and diplomas. The graduates in the A. B. course are: Misses Birdie Caughman, Mary Crumpton, Sarah Huffman, Annette Long, Anna Belle Long, Nettie Smith, Lena Mae Usher, Ella Mae Rast, Gertrude Yonce; specials, Misses Rosa Hallman and Etah Swartz.

The class officers are: Annette Long, president; Gertrude Yonce, secretary; Ella Mae Rast, treasurer.

## ONLY JAIL CASES TO BE TRIED JUNE TERM

Sheriff Bleas has received a letter from Solicitor Blackwell saying that he will follow the usual custom at the June term of criminal court which will be held in Newberry June 11, by trying any cases except where the defendants are in jail. All witnesses and defendants bound over to appear at the June court where the defendants are out on bond need not come to court until the December term.

Those in jail awaiting trial and who will be tried are: Hiram Hearst, Henry Dandy, George Hawkins, alias George Neel, and Ben Martin.

hospitals to nearly all the cases there or treated and sent away.

"Atlanta greatly appreciated offers of aid that already have come, but we can handle the relief situation without it," Mayor Asa G. Candler said tonight in a statement to the Associated Press.